

12

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

21 Application number: 89309011.8

51 Int. Cl.⁵: **B 01 J 8/00**
F 16 L 59/02

22 Date of filing: 06.09.89

30 Priority: 06.09.88 US 240294

43 Date of publication of application:
14.03.90 Bulletin 90/11

84 Designated Contracting States: DE FR GB

71 Applicant: **Exxon Research and Engineering Company**
P.O.Box 390 180 Park Avenue
Florham Park New Jersey 07932 (US)

72 Inventor: **Lietz, Arthur Albert**
106 Orange Street
Oakhurst New Jersey 07755 (US)

Peterson, John Roger
1054 Sussex Turnpike
Randolph New Jersey 07869 (US)

Schlett, Paul Edward
77 South Hillside Avenue
Succasunna New Jersey 07876 (US)

74 Representative: **Mitchell, Alan et al**
ESSO Engineering (Europe) Ltd. Patents & Licences
Apex Tower High Street
New Malden Surrey KT3 4DJ (GB)

54 Improved internal insulation for reactor vessel.

57 Insulation (18) fastened to internal walls (12) of a reactor vessel (10) comprises a blanket comprising ceramic fiber insulation material (24) which is impregnated with an agent (26) capable of stiffening the blanket and reducing erosion of the insulation material under conditions of use.

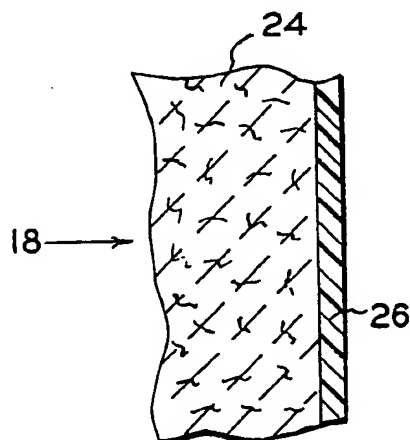


FIG. 2

EP 0 358 475 A2

Description

IMPROVED INTERNAL INSULATION FOR REACTOR VESSEL

The invention relates to improvements in the internal insulation of reactor vessels.

In processes in which gas suspended solids such as catalyst or coke are contacted or reacted in metal vessels at relatively high temperature conditions, it is conventional to line the interior of the vessel with a suitable refractory material to insulate the metal wall of the vessel from the process temperatures as well as to protect the metal wall from the corrosive and erosive effects of the material being processed within the vessel.

There are several conventional methods for installing insulating linings in such "cold wall" reactor vessels. One method is to secure a pre-cast or molded refractory brick lining to the vessel internal wall by metal anchors, adhesives or the like. Another method is to cast or gun a castable refractory lining in place inside the vessel.

None of these methods has proved entirely satisfactory for a number of reasons. Differences in the thermal coefficient of expansion between the vessel wall and the refractory lining often result in cracking of the lining and its separation from the wall during thermal cycling of the reactor with the concomitant loss of heat from the vessel and access of the hot gases and erosive solids to the vessel wall. As a consequence, the lining requires repair which is costly in terms of material and labor, and also in terms of loss of production from downtime of the reaction vessel.

Consequently, numerous attempts have been made to improve on the method of installing refractory linings in vessels requiring them. For example, in U.S. Patent 2,398,546 there is disclosed a vessel lining system which consists of a refractory lining which is spaced from the vessel wall. A particulate refractory material is included within the space between the wall and the lining, serving to minimize contact of the wall by erosive solids should the lining crack.

In U.S. Patent 2,982,623, a monolithic thermal insulating lining for a vessel is disclosed which includes a metal grid spaced from the vessel wall by studs. The metal grid has two cement layers applied to it, the first being a low density, high insulating cement and the other a high density, abrasion-resistant outer layer.

U.S. Patent 4,490,333 discloses a dual insulating layer in a reactor vessel using a ceramic anchor to fasten the second refractory layer to a previously-applied first insulating layer.

In U.S. Patent 4,490,334 there is described the use of curved ribs and mesh to hold a ceramic fiber blanket in place in a domed portion of a cylindrical reactor.

Since there has been a trend toward conducting petrochemical processes at ever more severe conditions than heretofore, further improvements in lining systems used in cold wall reactor vessels is even more important. Changing economic conditions and the necessity to increase productivity are

additional factors driving the constant search for improved lining systems for reactor vessels.

According to the invention there is provided a reactor vessel of the type having insulation fastened to internal walls of the vessel, said insulation comprising a ceramic fiber material and the surface of the insulation exposed to the reagents in the vessel being impregnated with an agent which stiffens the fiber material and reduces erosion of the insulation under conditions of use.

The embodiment of the present invention to be described below provides an improved erosion-resistant ceramic insulating lining system for cold wall vessels which is heat resistant. Additionally, the insulating lining can be installed at lower cost than other lining systems.

The invention will be better understood from the following description given by way of example and with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:-

Figure 1 is a vertical cross-sectional view of one form of reaction vessel employing a ceramic fiber lining system.

Figure 2 is an enlarged cross-sectional of a portion of the insulation lining.

Figure 3 is a graphic representation of a comparison of the insulating properties of the lining disclosed herein compared with a castable refractory lining.

Referring now to the drawings and, in particular, to Figure 1, there is shown a process vessel 10 which includes an outer metal shell 12 having gas inlet and outlet openings 14 and 16, respectively, and a solids inlet and outlet 17 and 19, respectively. Perforated plates or grids (not shown) may be horizontally disposed within vessel 10 to support one or more beds of particulate material such as a catalyst bed. The vessel 10 also may contain cyclones (not shown) for separation of solids from product gas streams.

Fastened to the inner wall of the metal shell 12, for example, by welding, are a plurality of metal anchor members 22 on which to tie back the insulating layer 18.

As shown in Figure 2, the insulating layer 18 consists of a high density ceramic fiber insulation 24 whose surface exposed to the reagents in the vessel 10 is impregnated with a material 26 capable of stiffening the fiber insulation 24 and protecting it against erosion. In general, the insulation material 24 will have a density in the range of about 6 to 25 pounds per cubic foot, and preferably in the range of 12 to 25 pounds per cubic foot. In general, the fibers are in the range of about 2 to 3 μ m in diameter and from 2 to 10 inches long, and are compressed or formed into a predetermined shape.

Suitable ceramic fiber materials include aluminosilicate fibers. Typically useful materials have alumina to silica weight ratios of from about 90 alumina to 10 silica to about 20 alumina to 80 silica.

An example of an aluminosilicate ceramic fiber

insulation material formed as a modular panel is the aluminosilicate product sold under the Trademark Pyro-Bloc by Babcock and Wilcox, Augusta, Georgia.

The ceramic fiber insulation is impregnated with material 26 which is capable of stiffening the ceramic fiber insulation 24 and protecting it against erosion under conditions of use. Particularly preferred agents for impregnating the insulation material include sodium silicate, potassium silicate and silica. These are best applied as aqueous dispersions or colloidal sols. They are applied to the surface of the insulation by any convenient means such as spraying, dipping, brushing or the like. The agents may be applied before or after the insulation system is installed on the vessel wall. The amount of agent used will be that sufficient to render the insulation 24 rigid. In general, sufficient agent is used to provide from about 0.1 to about 10 pounds of agent per cubic foot of ceramic fiber material and preferably from about 2 pounds to about 6 pounds per cubic foot of fiber. Since the agent is best applied as a liquid dispersion containing about 40 percent solids, the amount of dispersion used preferably is such that from about 5 to about 15 pounds of dispersion is absorbed per cubic foot of ceramic fiber. After applying the liquid agent to the insulation material, the material can be dried by any convenient means. Indeed, it is most convenient and practical to allow the material to dry out during the initial start-up of a vessel in which it is installed.

Optionally and preferably, the rigidizing agent is modified with a wetting and dispersing agent such as potassium and sodium sulfates and phosphates. In general, from about 0.01 weight percent to about 5.0 weight percent, and preferably from about 0.5 to 1.0 weight percent, of a wetting and dispersing agent is added to the rigidizing agent prior to its application to the ceramic fibers.

As indicated, shaped panels or sections of ceramic material are coated, thereby providing ceramic insulation modules. Typically, such ceramic fiber insulation modules will range in size from about 1 to about 4 square feet, and have thickness in the range of about 2 inches about 8 inches.

The insulating capability of a ceramic fiber insulating module having a fiber density of 12 pounds per cubic foot and impregnated with 12 pounds of aqueous colloidal silica rigidizing agent per cubic foot of ceramic fiber was compared with the thermal insulating property of a typical castable refractory lining using the hot wire technique, JISR2618-1979 of the Japan Standards Association. The ceramic fiber with agent was found to be about 65 percent lower in thermal conductivity than a typical castable refractory material. The reduced heat losses associated with reduced thermal conductivity are shown graphically in Figure 3. Basically they demonstrate that the insulating material disclosed herein shown a fifty to sixty percent reduction of heat loss when compared with an equivalent thickness of a typical castable refractory lining material.

Laboratory tests have also demonstrated that the ceramic fiber impregnated with the same concentration of colloidal silica rigidizing agent as stated

above had an erosion resistance comparable to a conventional vessel lining castable. This was determined by erosion tests (ASTM C704) specified by the American Society for Testing Materials in which the quantity of SiC grit was reduced to 125 grams. In identical tests, the ceramic fiber material, without rigidizing agent, was completely destroyed.

The modular design of the insulating material disclosed herein is easily installed, and, of course, does not require curing and dry-out as castable lining systems require. Moreover, special equipment is not required to install the ceramic fiber lining system.

Claims

1. A reactor vessel of the type having insulation (18) fastened to internal walls (12) of the vessel (10), said insulation (18) comprising a ceramic fiber material (24) and the surface of the insulation (18) exposed to the reagents in the vessel (10) being impregnated with an agent (26) which stiffens the fiber material and reduces erosion of the insulation (18) under conditions of use.

2. A reactor vessel according to claim 1, wherein said ceramic fiber material (24) is an aluminosilicate fiber.

3. A reactor vessel according to claim 1, wherein said ceramic fiber material (24) has a density in the range of from substantially 6 to substantially 25 pounds per cubic foot.

4. A reactor vessel according to claim 2 or claim 3 as appended to claim 2, wherein said aluminosilicate fiber has a ratio of alumina to silica of from substantially 90 to 10 to substantially 20 to 80.

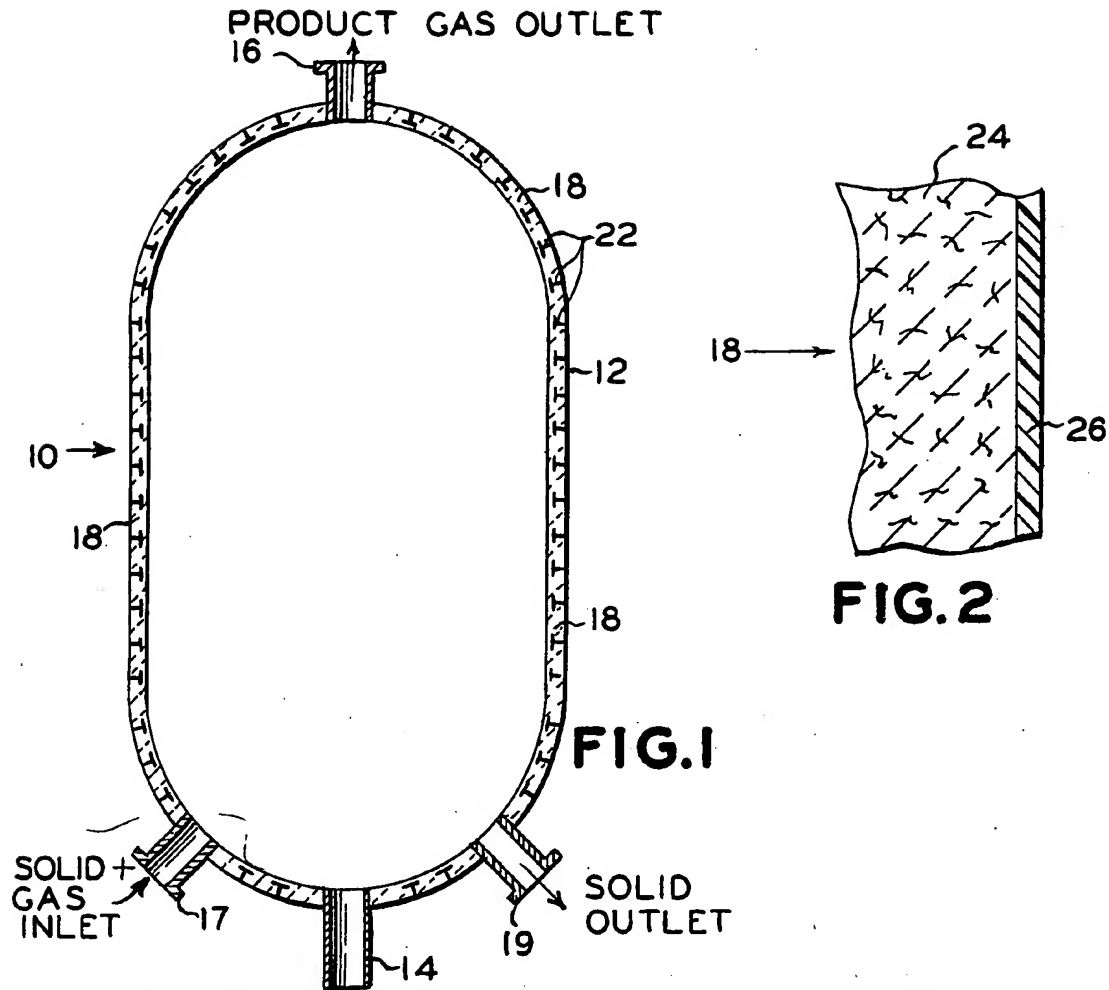
5. A reactor vessel according to claim 3 or claim 4 as appended to claim 3, wherein said fiber material (24) has a density of from substantially 12 to substantially 25 pounds per cubic foot.

6. A reactor vessel according to any preceding claim, wherein said ceramic fiber material (24) is impregnated with an agent (26) selected from the group consisting of sodium silicate, potassium silicate and colloidal silica and mixtures thereof.

7. A reactor vessel according to claim 6, wherein said ceramic fiber material (24) is impregnated with from substantially 0.1 to substantially 10 pounds of said agent per cubic foot of ceramic fiber.

8. A reactor vessel according to claim 7, wherein said ceramic fiber material (24) is impregnated with from substantially 2 to substantially 6 pounds of said agent per cubic foot of ceramic fiber.

9. A reactor vessel as claimed in any preceding claim, whereas said ceramic fiber material (4) is arranged in pre-formed sections.



COMPARISON OF LINING HEAT LOSSES
CASTABLE VS. CERAMIC FIBER
(1/2" THICK CS SHELL)

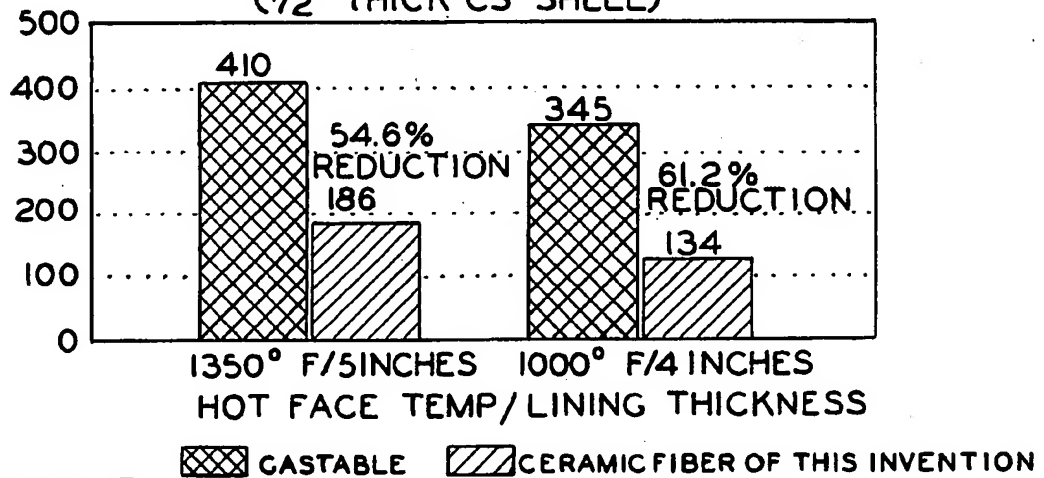


FIG. 3

PUB-NO: EP000358475A2
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: EP 358475 A2
TITLE: Improved internal insulation for reactor vessel.
PUBN-DATE: March 14, 1990

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
LIETZ, ARTHUR ALBERT	N/A
PETERSON, JOHN ROGER	N/A
SCHLETT, PAUL EDWARD	N/A

INT-CL (IPC): B01J008/00, F16L059/02

EUR-CL (EPC): B01J019/02 ; B01J008/00, C04B030/02

US-CL-CURRENT: 422/341

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=19990617 STATUS=O> Insulation (18) fastened to internal walls (12) of a reactor vessel (10) comprises a blanket comprising ceramic fiber insulation material (24) which is impregnated with an agent (26) capable of stiffening the blanket and reducing erosion of the insulation material under conditions of use.